Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
★ AUG 4 - 1959 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

July 1959
FOR RELEASE
JULY 27, A. M.

The VEGETABLE SITUATION

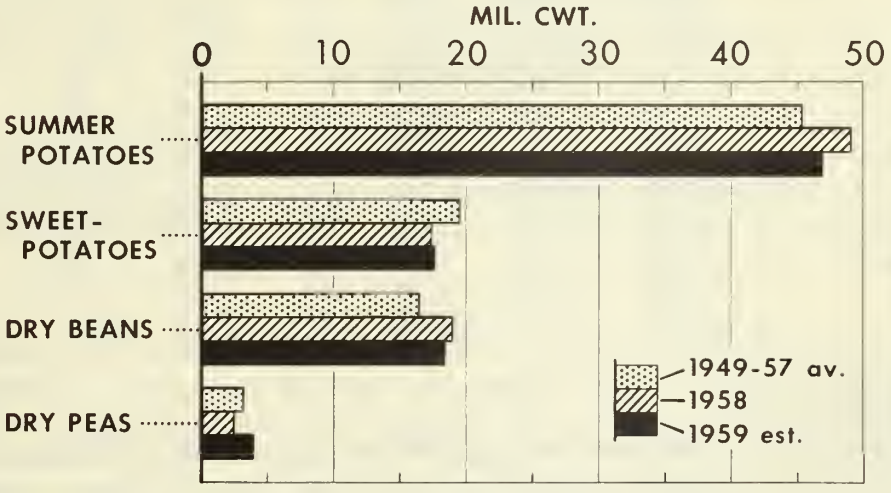
TVS-133

In this issue:
The Market for Vegetables, Potatoes, and Sweetpotatoes in Public Schools
Trends in the Geographic Pattern of Production of Vegetables for Commercial Processing

AMS

Production Estimates

SUMMER POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, DRY BEANS, AND PEAS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7399-59 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

With smaller indicated production for summer harvest than last year, prices to potato growers during the next 4 to 6 weeks are expected to average well above those of last summer. Prospective production of sweetpotatoes is about the same as last year, but a tenth below average.

Indicated production of dry beans is slightly below last year, while that of dry peas is up sharply. Barring poor harvests in Europe, export demand in the season ahead and prices received by U. S. growers, for these crops, are likely to be down substantially from a year earlier.

Published quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1949-57, 1958, and indicated 1959

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	Average 1949-57 1/	1958	1959 Indicated	1959 Percentage of 1958	Average 1949-57 1/	1958	1959 Indicated	1959 Percentage of 1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter 2/	263,990	211,100	234,210	111	31,074	27,998	28,921	103
Spring 2/	695,710	697,120	650,090	93	49,212	52,289	49,344	94
Summer:								
Beans, lima	12,300	9,100	8,850	97	312	246	203	83
Beans, snap	40,530	37,300	36,850	99	1,494	1,449	1,481	102
Beets	1,920	1,700	1,600	94	327	274	256	93
Cabbage 2/	31,310	27,850	26,500	95	5,510	5,400	4,968	92
Cantaloups 3/	75,310	87,400	79,600	91	6,771	8,361	8,444	101
Carrots	11,150	10,600	10,250	97	2,550	2,566	2,472	96
Cauliflower	4,710	4,300	3,850	90	719	791	670	85
Celery	7,860	6,920	6,860	99	2,681	2,649	2,701	102
Corn, sweet	145,380	145,050	145,400	100	7,836	8,889	9,263	104
Cucumbers	13,570	12,050	12,950	107	1,051	1,012	975	96
Eggplant	1,470	1,300	1,300	100	140	162	143	88
Escarole	690	900	1,000	111	101	153	150	98
Garlic	2,060	2,900	3,200	110	158	203	272	134
Honey dews	8,780	8,000	5,900	74	1,239	1,090	948	87
Lettuce	38,500	44,650	45,000	101	7,375	7,972	9,285	116
Onions 3/	7,380	11,210	12,350	110	1,301	2,473	2,728	110
Peas, green	14,220	2,500	1,250	50	129	89	42	47
Peppers, green 3/	8,750	9,100	8,650	95	294	293	317	108
Spinach	1,210	1,600	1,800	112	55	80	81	101
Tomatoes 3/	47,570	51,250	49,450	96	4,154	5,014	5,027	100
Watermelons	313,470	353,850	306,600	87	21,400	25,926	22,054	85
Total summer on which:								
Acreage and production have been reported	778,140	829,530	769,210	93	65,597	75,092	72,480	97
Acreage has been reported	902,350	946,170	890,930	94	---	---	---	---
All summer	902,350	946,170	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fall:								
Cabbage								
Early 2/	42,760	37,360	34,630	93	---	---	---	---
Late 2/	4,290	3,700	3,500	95	---	---	---	---
Total fall on which:								
Acreage has been reported	47,050	41,060	38,130	93	---	---	---	---
Total on which 1959-								
Acreage and production have been reported	1,737,840	1,737,750	1,653,510	95	145,883	155,379	150,745	97
Acreage has been reported	1,909,100	1,895,450	1,813,360	96	---	---	---	---

1/ Group averages (including annual total) are simple averages of annual data.
2/ Includes processing.
3/ No late summer production for cantaloups, onions, green peppers and tomatoes.
Vegetables-Fresh Market, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 21, 1959

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Summary	3	Potatoes	12
Commercial Vegetables for Fresh Market	4	Sweetpotatoes	13
Vegetables for Commercial Processing	8	Dry Edible Beans	15
		Dry Field Peas	16
		List of Tables	34

Special Articles

The Market for Vegetables, Potatoes, and Sweetpotatoes in Public Schools 17

Trends in the Geographic Pattern of Production of Vegetables for Commercial Processing 22

SUMMARY

Supplies of vegetables for fresh market sale, excluding melons, are likely to be slightly larger this summer than last, and materially above the 1949-57 average. This is based on early July production estimates for crops which make up about two-thirds of total summer tonnage. Among important fresh items, moderately to substantially larger supplies than last summer are in prospect for sweet corn, lettuce, and onions, and supplies of snap beans and celery are expected to be slightly larger. Smaller output is expected for lima beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, and cucumbers. About the same quantity of cantaloups, but substantially less watermelons are indicated.

A continued high level of disposable income during the next few months is expected to sustain a good consumer demand for vegetables. If supplies are about in line with July indications, prices received by growers for fresh vegetables during August and September probably will average about the same as a year earlier. Prices at retail may be a little higher.

Because of the prospect for a smaller pack than last year, overall supplies of canned vegetables in the 1959-60 marketing season are expected to be somewhat smaller than the heavy supplies of last season, though still above average. Supplies of frozen vegetables are likely to be moderately larger than last season and considerably above average.

Production of potatoes for summer harvest is expected to be moderately smaller than last year, but a little above the 1949-57 average. As harvesting of late summer potatoes picks up, prices will decline sharply from mid-July levels. During the next 4 to 6 weeks, however, both farm and retail prices are likely to remain well above the low levels of a year earlier.

Acreage of sweetpotatoes for harvest is 3 percent larger than in 1958, but yields are expected to be slightly lower. Prospective production is 1 percent larger than last year, but a tenth below average. Should present production prospects materialize, prices received by growers probably will average near those of a year earlier, and prices to consumers may be slightly higher.

Early reports point to about the same supply of dry edible beans in 1959-60 as in the previous season. Barring an unexpectedly strong export demand, such as occurred for 1958 crop beans, prices to growers in the 1959-60 season are likely to average materially below those of the previous season.

Prospects point to much larger supplies of dry field peas than the relatively light supplies of the 1958-59 season. If production is near the indicated 4 million hundredweight, supplies will be considerably larger than needed for domestic use and normal export sales. Unless the reported general drought in Northern Europe, or subsequent adverse weather seriously reduces the European pea crop, prices received by U. S. growers in 1959-60 are expected to average substantially below those of the previous season.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Review of First Half of 1959

Production of vegetables for fresh market sale, excluding melons, in the first 6 months of the year was about in line with that of a year earlier, and slightly below the 1949-57 average. But this year, especially in winter and early spring, there was somewhat better balance in types of vegetables available than in the first few months of 1958, when most tender crops from Florida were in extremely short supply. Prices received by growers through early spring averaged substantially below the high levels of a year earlier. Prices in late spring were near those of a year ago. Production of late spring watermelons was down sharply from the high level of 1958, but near the 1949-57 average. Output of spring cantaloups was substantially above last spring, but about a tenth below average.

Slightly Larger Supplies Than in 1958, About Same Prices As Year Ago In Prospect This Summer

Early July production estimates for vegetables which make up about two-thirds of the summer total, excluding melons, point to slightly larger supplies of fresh market vegetables this summer than last, and materially

more than the 1949-57 average. Moderately to substantially larger tonnages than either last year or average are in prospect for early summer green peppers and onions, and for summer sweet corn and lettuce. Supplies of snap beans and celery are expected to be slightly larger than last summer but snap beans are fractionally below average. These increases compared with a year earlier are partly offset by expected moderate to substantial declines in production of cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, lima beans, beets, cauliflower, and eggplant. Quantity of tomatoes for early summer harvest promises to be about in line with a year ago, but a fifth above average.

Indicated production of summer watermelons is a seventh smaller than last summer, but slightly above the 1949-57 average. Production of early summer cantaloups is somewhat smaller than last year, but this is offset by a slight increase in the important midsummer crop. Acreage for late summer harvest is slightly larger than last year but a little below average.

The prospect of a continued high level of economic activity and disposable income in the last half of 1959 is expected to sustain a good consumer demand for both fresh and processed vegetables. If summer supplies of fresh vegetables are about in line with early July indications, prices received by growers in August and September are likely to average about the same as those of a year earlier. Prices at retail may average slightly higher.

Prospects for Major Summer Crops

Cabbage

Early July reports indicate that supplies of summer cabbage will be materially smaller than either last summer or the 1949-57 average. The indicated early summer production is 6 percent below last year and 4 percent below average. Production for late summer harvest, which typically makes up about three-fourths of total summer tonnage, promises to be 9 percent smaller than 1958 and 12 percent less than average. The reduction in the late summer crop from last year is because of a moderate cut in acreage and slightly lower yields. These production estimates include the total summer crop, some of which is used for the manufacture of sauerkraut. Stocks of sauerkraut are somewhat larger than a year ago. With prices to growers expected to be materially above the relatively low levels of last summer, kraut packers may buy less open market cabbage than last summer.

Indications are that acreage of cabbage for early fall harvest is down 7 percent from last year, and for late fall down 5 percent. The early fall crop makes up about 95 percent of the total fall tonnage, and furnishes most of the storage supplies for the following winter. A substantial part of the early fall production is also used for making kraut. Though it is now too early to make a specific forecast of fall production, near average yields on the indicated acreage would result in a total fall tonnage materially below

both last year and the 1949-57 average. Such an output probably would result in prices substantially above the relatively low levels of last fall.

Lettuce

Indications are that supplies of lettuce this summer will be materially larger than last summer and much above average. Despite generally low prices received for the 1958 crop of summer lettuce, growers this year planted slightly more acreage than last year. California, which typically produces about four-fifths of the summer tonnage, reports the same acreage as last year, but in the Midwest acreage is a little larger. Weather has been generally favorable for development of the summer crop, and prospective yield is 15 percent above that of 1958.

Indicated production of lettuce for summer harvest, of 9.3 million hundredweight, is materially larger than last year and a fourth above the 1949-57 average. Most of the increased tonnage over 1958 is in California where yield per acre is up a fifth. California growers and shippers of summer lettuce and those in the San Luis Valley of Colorado are operating under State marketing agreement and order programs, which will restrict shipments from the large potential volume available. However, large supplies in producing areas, and steady, ample arrivals in the market, are likely to result in below average prices to growers.

Tomatoes

During the next 6 to 8 weeks supplies of tomatoes for the fresh market will continue at or near their seasonal peak. Marketings are expected to be about the same as in comparable weeks in 1958, but materially above the 1949-57 average. Prices are likely to average near those of a year earlier.

Production of tomatoes for early summer harvest is estimated at 5.0 million hundredweight, the same as last year. Significant increases in California, Ohio and New Jersey were about offset by declines in the Southeast and South Central States. Acreage for late summer harvest is down moderately from last year as a result of reductions in the Eastern and Western States. Indicated acreage in the Midwest is about the same as last year, with a sizeable increase in Ohio about offset by decreases in other States. First production estimates for the late summer crop will be available August 11.

Dry Onions

Supplies of dry onions during late winter and early spring were materially smaller than a year ago. Planting of much of the early spring crop was late and maturity was further delayed and the size of the crop reduced by cool, wet weather during the growing season. Marketings of new crop onions through mid-April were very light and prices were much above both those of a year earlier and the 1949-57 average. After mid-April, increased movement from the delayed early spring harvest and the prospect of a large late spring

crop resulted in declining prices. During May, prices were still well above those of a year earlier, but near average. With large supplies of late spring onions, and in recent weeks increasing pressure from a large early summer crop, prices continued to decline. For the week ending July 11, New York wholesale price of New Jersey yellow onions, medium sizes averaged $3.26 per hundredweight compared with $3.76 a year earlier.

Early July reports indicate that acreage of onions in the late summer States is about a tenth larger than last year. Among the more important producing States, acreage increases of 10 percent are reported in New York and Colorado, 17 percent in Minnesota, 23 percent in Michigan, 6 percent in Idaho, 4 percent in Oregon, and 15 percent in California. Smaller acreages are reported in Indiana, Illinois, Nevada, and Washington. First production estimates for late summer onions are available August 11.

Cantaloups

Production of cantaloups for spring harvest was 12 percent larger than last year, and prices received by growers averaged substantially below those of last spring. Indications are that supplies for the summer as a whole will be about in line with those of last year, but substantially above the 1949-57 average. Production for early summer harvest is estimated at 1.2 million hundredweight, 8 percent below last year. But prospective production of midsummer cantaloups, which make up about three-fourths of the total summer tonnage, is estimated at 7.3 million hundredweight, slightly larger than last year. Virtually all of the increase is in California which produces about three-fourths of the midsummer tonnage. California is operating under a State marketing agreement and order program for cantaloups, under which the industry can regulate quality and volume shipped.

If production prospects materialize for the midsummer crop, prices received by growers for cantaloups during the next 4 to 6 weeks are likely to average near those of a year earlier. Acreage for late summer harvest is up slightly from last year.

Watermelons

Growers produced a surplus of watermelons in 1958, and prices both at the farm and in retail stores were at low levels throughout the marketing season. Producers in Florida cut acreage sharply this spring, yields were lower, and production was down about a fourth from 1958 and only slightly above the 1949-57 average. Except for the first few shipments, prices to growers this season averaged much above the low levels of a year earlier, and retail prices averaged materially higher. Prospects point to continued smaller supplies of watermelons this summer than last, and substantially higher prices to both growers and consumers. Early reports indicate production of early summer melons was 16 percent smaller than last year

but about the same as the 1949-57 average. The decrease from last year is due largely to the cut in acreage. Also, there is much less overlap of supplies from the late spring crop, maturity of which was seriously delayed last year. Prospective production of the relatively small late summer crop is expected to be 7 percent smaller than last year, but considerably above average.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Carryover of Processed Vegetables Larger Than a Year Ago

Stocks of both canned and frozen vegetables at the beginning of the 1959 pack year were somewhat larger than a year earlier, and substantially above average. Latest available data indicate that combined stocks of the five major canned items were materially larger than either a year ago or the 1949-57 average. Among these items, combined canners' and distributors' stocks of sweet corn were much smaller than the heavy carryover of a year earlier. But holdings of tomatoes were much heavier than the light holdings of a year earlier, holdings of green peas materially larger, and snap beans and tomato juice at least moderately larger. Aggregate canners' stocks of minor vegetables were also larger than last year.

Stocks of frozen vegetables at the beginning of the 1959 season were moderately larger than a year earlier and the second highest of record. Total holdings of frozen items on July 1 amounted to 588 million pounds, compared with 550 million on July 1, 1958. Stocks of frozen lima beans, Brussels sprouts, sweet corn, mixed vegetables and green peas were substantially smaller than a year ago. But holdings of snap beans, broccoli, cauliflower, mixed peas and carrots, spinach and french fried potatoes were materially larger and asparagus moderately larger than a year earlier.

1959 Canned Pack Expected to be Smaller Than Last Year

Acreage and crop condition reports on July 1 point to an overall pack of canned vegetables materially smaller than last year, but a little larger than the 1949-57 average.

Production of winter and early spring spinach for processing was substantially larger than a year ago, and indicated production of snap beans is moderately larger. Acreage and condition reports also point to a substantially larger pack of sweet corn. But these increases in canned items are likely to be more than offset by smaller packs of other items. Production of green peas for processing was down 7 percent, and indications point to materially smaller tonnages of tomatoes and cucumbers for pickles. The total frozen pack probably will be a little larger this year than last.

Supplies Continue Large Though Smaller Than Last Season

If present production prospects are realized, supplies of canned vegetables in the 1959-60 marketing season probably will be somewhat below those of a year ago. However, supplies will remain somewhat above the 1949-57 average with most individual items in ample to heavy supply. Supplies of frozen vegetables are likely to be moderately above last season and substantially above average. Although some items will be in quite heavy supply, fewer canned items are likely to be in really burdensome supply this year than last. Because of less marketing pressure in some canned items, and higher processing and handling costs wholesale and retail prices probably will average a little higher this season than last.

Prospects for Principal Crops

Snap Beans

Prospects point to record supplies of processed snap beans available for distribution in the 1959-60 marketing season. Carryover of canned snap beans on July 1 was somewhat larger than a year earlier, and stocks of frozen beans were substantially larger. Early July estimates point to a 7 percent larger overall production of snap beans for processing than in 1958, and materially more than the 1949-57 average. Larger production this year than in 1958 is the result of a 2 percent increase in acreage for canning and a 14 percent increase for freezing. Acreage is up in all sections of the country. Prospective production is larger than last year in all areas except the Southeast. Among the more important States, estimated production is up substantially in New York, Wisconsin, Texas, and California, and up moderately in Washington and Oregon. Prospective production is down in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, Michigan, and Tennessee.

Production at the indicated level, together with carryover stocks at the beginning of the season, would result in supplies of canned snap beans moderately larger than those of last season and much above the 1949-57 average. Supplies of frozen beans would be substantially larger than both a year earlier and average.

Green Peas

Early reports point to a supply of green peas in the 1959-60 marketing season substantially smaller than the heavy supplies of last season, but moderately larger than the 1949-57 average. June 1 holdings of frozen peas, at 83 million pounds, were 34 million pounds less than a year earlier. Canner and distributor stocks of canned peas on June 1 amounted to 12.0 million cases, 24 No. 2 equivalents, 1.1 million cases more than a year ago. But the increase in stocks will be more than offset by a smaller canned pack.

Acreage of green peas for processing was cut 9 percent from 1958. Yields are slightly higher than last year and estimated production is down 7 percent. Production in the important North Central area is down almost

a fourth from last year-- except for Indiana, reductions are substential in all States in the area, and also in New York and Pennsylvania. Estimated production is near that of last year in the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia area, and is almost a fifth larger in the West.

Separate production estimates are not available for canning and freezing. Reports from canners and freezers in mid-May, however, indicated 14 percent more acreage for freezing than last year. Also, in the West where a large part of the frozen pack is produced indicated yield is substantially above that of 1958. Reported acreage for canning is down 17 percent and production is expected to be materially smaller than last year. These early reports point to a supply of canned peas about a tenth smaller than the burdensome supply of last season, but slightly to moderately above the 1949-57 average. Supplies of frozen peas are expected to be about the same as those of last season, and moderately above the latest 5-year average.

Sweet Corn

Supplies of processed sweet corn in the current season promise to be moderately to substantially larger than either last season or the 1949-57 average. Indications are that carryover stocks of both canned and frozen corn were materially smaller at the beginning of the current season than a year earlier.

However, acreage of corn for processing is up in most of the important producing States, and production is likely to be substantially larger than in 1958. Sharpest increases in acreage--17 and 12 percent--were reported in the South Atlantic and Central areas. But acreage was up 10 percent in the Western and 7 percent in the North Atlantic States. Total acreage for canning, which accounts for about 85 percent of all acreage for processing, is up 12 percent, and acreage for freezing up 11 percent.

Production estimates for sweet corn are not available until August 11. Condition of the crop on July 1 was estimated at 96 percent, slightly better than last July and moderately above average. Assuming average weather during the rest of the growing season, production together with carryover stocks would result in at least moderately more canned and frozen corn this season than either last season or average.

Tomatoes

Because of the large 1958 pack, carryover stocks of tomatoes, tomato juice and most tomato products at the beginning of the current season were materially above both a year earlier and the 1949-57 average. Latest available data indicate that holdings of canned tomatoes on July 1 were about 50 percent larger than the light holdings of a year earlier. Stocks of tomato juice and other tomato products also were relatively heavy.

However, the larger stocks at the beginning of the season are likely to be more than offset by smaller production of tomatoes for processing. Acreage for processing is down considerably in all parts of the country.

Condition of the crop on July 1 was 95 percent, compared with 90 percent a year earlier and a 10-year average of 88 percent. Yields by States near the 1954-58 average would result in materially less production than last year. Such production together with carryover stocks would result in materially smaller overall supplies of tomatoes and tomato products than last season, but substantially more than the 1949-57 average.

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

Supplies of sauerkraut in the 1959-60 season may be about the same as the near average supplies of last season. Contract acreage and acreage controlled by packers is up about 5 percent from last year, but yields may be a little below the high levels of last season. Average condition of the crop on July 1 was not quite as good as a year earlier. Packers buy large quantities of cabbage on the open market in addition to production they control, but it is too early now to estimate the quantity of such purchases. They may find open market cabbage less plentiful and more expensive this year than last. If the indicated smaller acreages of cabbage for late summer and early fall harvest materialize, open market purchases by packers may not be as large as a year earlier.

Green Lima Beans

Supplies of canned green lima beans may be slightly to moderately larger this season than last. As consumption of this item has fallen off in recent years, supplies this season are expected to be considerably below the 1949-57 average.

Carryover stocks of canned limas were materially smaller than a year ago. But the decline in beginning stocks is expected to be more than offset by an increase in the pack. Acreage for canning is up 6 percent, and yield per acre may be higher than the below-average yield of 1958.

Supplies of frozen lima beans are expected to be at least moderately smaller than last season. Cold storage holdings on July 1 were 54 million pounds compared with 58 million in 1958. Also, acreage for freezing is down 6 percent from last year and yields may average below the high levels of 1958.

Spinach

Supplies of canned spinach are expected to be moderately larger, and frozen spinach substantially larger this year than last. Supplies of both are above the 1949-57 average. Stocks of both canned and frozen spinach on March 1 were materially smaller than on March 1, 1958. However, production of spinach for winter and spring processing, which typically accounts for about 80 percent of the annual total, amounted to 134 thousand tons compared with 93 thousand last year.

Cucumbers for Pickles

Preliminary estimates indicate acreage of cucumbers for pickles was cut 12 percent from 1958. Among the more important producing States, California growers report a 7 percent larger planted acreage than last year. But in all other States for which separate figures are available, acreage is down.

Condition of the crop on July 1 was 82 percent, about the same as that of last year but slightly below average. Should yields by States be near the 1956-58 average, production on the indicated acreage would be substantially below that of 1958, but near the 1949-57 average.

Beets for Canning

Early reports indicate less canned beets are in prospect this season than last. Stocks probably are a little smaller than a year ago, and the pack is likely to be down from 1958. Acreage of beets for processing is a tenth smaller than last year. With yields near the 1956-58 average and with normal abandonment, the indicated acreage would produce moderately to substantially less tonnage than both last year and the 1949-57 average.

POTATOES

Spring Production Smaller than Year Earlier, Prices Higher

Production of early and late spring potatoes, combined, amounted to about 26 million hundredweight. This was a tenth less than 1958 production and 7 percent below the 1949-57 average. Also, shipments of old crop potatoes during the spring were somewhat smaller than a year ago. With supplies smaller than last spring, prices moved up sharply from mid-April to early June. Prices received by growers in June averaged $3.76 per hundredweight compared with the low level of $1.65 in June 1958. Prices have declined somewhat in recent weeks as movement from the summer crop has picked up, but the market is still well above year earlier levels.

Summer Prospects

Production of early and late summer potatoes, combined, is estimated at 46.8 million hundredweight, compared with 49.0 million hundredweight last summer, and the 1949-57 average of 45.3 million. Early summer acreage is down moderately from last year, and expected yield is slightly lower. Prospective production of 13.6 million hundredweight is 7 percent smaller than last year but 11 percent above average. Acreage for late summer harvest is down 2 percent from last year, and prospective yields are a little below last year's record. Indicated production, at 33.2

million hundredweight, is 3 percent less than last year but about in line with the 1949-57 average. Harvest of the late summer crop is expected to be on schedule except in the Pacific Northwest where cool spells in April and May slowed development.

Marketings of potatoes during the early part of July were materially smaller than a year ago. Distribution pipelines were not as well stocked as in the early summer of 1958, demand was good, and prices averaged much above those of a year earlier. F.O.B. shipping point prices of U. S. No. 1 California long whites in the week ended July 11 averaged $3.00 per hundredweight compared with $2.18 a year ago. During the next few weeks, available supplies of potatoes will increase as harvesting of the late summer crop picks up. Prices at both farm and retail levels are expected to decline substantially from those of mid-July, but during the next 4 to 6 weeks they are likely to remain well above the low levels of a year earlier.

Fall Acreage Only Slightly Smaller Than Last Year

Indicated acreage of potatoes for fall harvest is 2 percent smaller than in 1958. By far the most important of the seasonal potato crops, the fall crop makes up about two-thirds of total annual production. In addition to supplying fall markets, a large portion of the crop is stored for marketing in winter and spring.

The slightly smaller overall acreage than that of last year is largely the result of a 6 percent cut in the Eastern States. Acreage for harvest is down only slightly in the Western States and is up fractionally in the Central States. In the East, acreage is down slightly in Maine, principal producing State in the area, down moderately in Pennsylvania and substantially smaller in both Long Island and Upstate New York. Growers in the 9 Central States reported a small increase in acreage. A 9 percent increase in Minnesota more than offset a 5 percent decline in North Dakota. Indicated acreage in the 9 Western States is about 1 percent less than in 1958. Growers in Idaho, which usually produces more than half of the Western crop, reported 3 percent more acreage. This increase largely offset declines in Colorado, Utah, Oregon and Wyoming.

Yield per acre and final production of fall potatoes will be greatly influenced by weather conditions in important producing areas. The first tentative estimate of production will be available August 11.

SWEETPOTATOES

Review of the 1958-59 Season

Acreage of sweetpotatoes harvested in 1958 was about 5 percent smaller than the previous year, and a fourth below the 1949-56 average.

The 1958 season was generally favorable for growing sweetpotatoes and average yield was record high. Production, at 17.4 million hundredweight, was 12 percent below the 8-year average, but about the same as in the previous season.

Keeping quality of the 1958 Louisiana crop probably was better than that of the previous crop. Throughout the 1958-59 season, total weekly unloads in the 38 cities from which reports are received were generally somewhat larger than those of a year earlier. Prices received by growers in the fall averaged moderately below, and in winter and spring substantially below those of a year earlier.

About Same Size Crop Indicated for 1959

Acreage and condition of the sweetpotato crop on July 1 point to about the same production this year as last. Acreage for harvest is 3 percent larger than in 1958, but yields are expected to average slightly lower than the record yield of 1958. Prospective production, at 17.6 million hundredweight, is 1 percent more than last year, and a tenth below the 1949-57 average.

Growers in Louisiana, leading State in production, report 5 percent more acreage for harvest than last year, but about the same prospective production. Heavy rains in the State in early June probably will result in more late acreage than usual. Among other producing States, prospective production is more than a fourth larger than a year ago in Texas and a tenth larger in Virginia and Mississippi. But production is expected to be moderately to substantially smaller than last year in most of the remaining South Atlantic and South Central States. Indicated production in New Jersey and California is the same as last season.

Price Prospects for the 1959-60 Season

The marketing season for 1959 crop sweetpotatoes is just getting underway. Shipments are still relatively light and, as usual, prices for these small early receipts are relatively high. For the week ended July 14, New Puerto Rican type sweetpotatoes were bringing $5.50 per hundredweight wholesale, New York City, about the same as a year earlier. However, prices are already substantially below the mid-July level, and will continue to decline into the fall as marketings increase seasonally. Prices are likely to show some seasonal advance from fall into winter and spring. If current production prospects materialize, retail prices may be slightly higher than last season. Prices received by growers for the 1959 crop probably will average about the same as those of a year earlier. But demand for sweetpotatoes has declined in recent years and, despite another small crop, prices to growers probably will be below the 1949-56 average.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Review of 1958-59 Season

Supply of dry beans in the 1958-59 season amounted to 19.7 million hundredweight, 15 percent more than in the previous season. However, both domestic and export sales have been larger than a year earlier, and prices have held up well. Though prices to farmers have been moderately to substantially below those of the previous season, they have averaged significantly above the national support rate of $6.18 per hundredweight. About 3.5 million bags of 1958 crop beans were placed under Government loan and purchase agreement, but most of these were paid off before maturity. Only about 600,000 bags of beans, mostly small reds, large limas, and pinks were delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and there has been a good rate of outmovement from Government stocks. In early July CCC uncommitted stocks were only 268,000 bags.

Supply in 1959-60 to be Near That of a Year Earlier

Early July reports indicate a 1959 dry bean crop of 18.4 million hundredweight. This is 3 percent less than last year but a tenth above the 1949-57 average. The 1959 decrease from 1958 is the result of a moderately smaller acreage. Prospective yield is up slightly. The smaller production will be about offset by more normal carryover stocks at the end of the current season than last season when carryover was unusually light. Thus, prospects point to total supplies for the 1959-60 season about in line with those of the current season.

Prospective Production by Areas

Though production estimates by class of beans, are not yet available, the prospective crop by areas gives some indication of production by classes. Estimated production of all beans in California is 3.9 million 100-pound bags, 4 percent less than last year. Total output of lima beans is expected to be slightly smaller than in 1958, with a 7 percent decline in the more important large limas more than offsetting an 11 percent increase in baby limas. Production of "other beans" in California, principally blackeye, pink and small white, is moderately smaller than last year.

Growers in the Southwest expect to harvest about 8 percent less acreage this year than last, and yields are expected to be moderately lower. Prospective production of 1.7 million bags is 14 percent below that of 1958. Practically all of the acreage in the Southwest is in pintos -- the area typically produces about half the total crop. Most of the remaining pintos and virtually all of the great northerns are produced in the Northwest. Total production in the Northwest is estimated at 6.2 million bags, slightly less than last year. Among important pinto

producing States, prospective output is down substantially in Washington, about the same as last year in Idaho and Wyoming and up substantially in Nebraska. There is some indication that growers in Idaho, Wyoming and Nebraska planted a larger acreage of great northerns and a smaller acreage of pintos. It thus appears likely that 1959 production of pintos will be substantially smaller than the 1958 crop of 4.8 million bags. In Washington, which accounts for about two-thirds of the total output of small reds, indicated production of 1.1 million bags is about a fifth smaller than last year, though much above average. There is some indication that small reds may be down more from 1958 than indicated in the overall State figures.

Production in the Northeast is estimated at 6.6 million bags, about the same as in 1958 but materially above average. A substantial cutback of production in New York State, largely because of a smaller acreage, may result in a somewhat smaller total crop of red kidney beans. New York typically produces about four-fifths of the total supply of this type. Production in Michigan, mostly pea beans, is expected to be slightly above the large crop of last year.

Price Prospects for 1959 Crop Beans

Early indications are that total supply of dry beans in the 1959-60 marketing season will be about the same as that of the previous season. Domestic consumption in the season ahead may be a little larger than that in 1958-59, but barring another poor crop in Europe like the one in 1958, export demand for 1959 U. S. production is likely to be down substantially. Supply of lima beans is expected to be about in balance with demand. It appears that substantial surpluses of pea beans and great northerns are in prospect. Any other surpluses probably will be moderate. The national average support price for 1959 crop beans has been set at $5.35 per hundred pounds compared with a support rate of $6.18 for the 1958 crop. Actual prices of beans will vary in response to the supply-demand situation for each class; however, barring another season of strong export demand, prices received by growers in 1959-60 are expected to average substantially below those of the 1958-59 season.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Review of 1958-59 Season

Supplies of dry field peas in the 1958-59 season were about a fifth smaller than last season and 15 percent less than the 1949-56 average. Domestic demand for dry peas has been good all season. Export demand was particularly strong owing to a short crop in Europe. Despite much smaller overall supplies, U. S. exports were larger than a year earlier and far above the 1949-56 average. Strong demand for the small supplies resulted in relatively high prices for the 1958 crop. Monthly prices received by growers in the period September through June averaged about $5.65 per hundredweight compared with the low level of $3.00 a year earlier.

Larger Crop and Supplies
In Prospect for 1959

Relatively high prices for the 1958 crop, and the prospect of light carryover stocks at the end of the current marketing season encouraged farmers to plant a much larger acreage to dry peas this year than last.

Early July reports indicate 289,000 acres for harvest, 42 percent more than last year. In Idaho and Washington, which together produce 85 to 90 percent of the total crop, acreages for harvest are up 55 and 39 percent.

First production estimates indicate a 1959 crop of 4.0 million hundredweight. This is an increase of 63 percent over the small crop of last year, and a fourth above the 1949-57 average. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the season are much lighter than a year ago. Nevertheless, if production prospects materialize, total supplies in the 1959-60 season will be almost a fourth larger than in the 1958-59 season, and slightly above the 1949-57 average.

Prices for 1959 Dry Peas
Likely to Average Lower
Than for 1958 Crop

Total domestic use of dry peas is expected to be somewhat larger in the 1959-60 marketing season than in the previous season. Also, since about midspring there has been a general drought in the Netherlands and other pea producing areas of Northern Europe. As yet we have no estimate of possible damage to peas. However, barring another very poor crop year in Europe, exports of peas are expected to be smaller than the heavy exports of the 1958-59 season. As prospective supplies are larger than needed to furnish anticipated markets, prices received by farmers for 1959 crop peas are likely to average substantially below those of the previous season.

THE MARKET FOR VEGETABLES, POTATOES, AND SWEETPOTATOES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By William S. Hoofnagle and Kenneth E. Anderson,
Marketing Research Division, AMS

Approximately 60,000 of the 106,000 public elementary and secondary schools in the United States provide a noonday food service. They range all the way from a complete plate lunch to a la carte service. About 54,000 of the 60,000 public schools with a food service participated in the National School Lunch Program. Daily estimated attendance in schools providing a food service averaged somewhat over 21,000,000 children during the survey period, about 91 percent in schools under the National School Lunch Program.

According to a national probability sample of the 60,000 schools, the total monetary value of all food delivered to the schools, including both purchases and donations, during the survey period amounted to $597 million, or about $28 per child. Vegetables accounted for nearly a tenth of the total.

About $505 million worth of all foods, or 85 percent of the total was acquired from local sources. The remainder, or 15 percent of the total dollar value, comprised commodities donated directly by the Government from purchases made especially for the school lunch program or from food acquired under price stabilization or surplus removal programs.

The school market is primarily local and, for most commodities, the role of Government in supplying the school outlet is relatively small. Through the National School Lunch Program, however, children learn of new foods, or familiar foods in new form, and this may enhance the size of the market for certain commodities.

The National School Lunch Program is jointly administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State educational agencies. It provides assistance to schools that operate a nonprofit food service for children. Schools in the program receive assistance in cash and commodity donations to help them serve well-balanced, low-cost noonday lunches. The primary aim is to serve the school children a nutritious, appetizing meal each school day and to encourage the consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other foods. The improved eating habits for many of the Nation's children will probably carry over into adult years and result in increased consumption of some farm products.

Each year the Department receives an appropriation of funds to carry out its part of the program. Most of the appropriation is allocated among the States for the purchase of food at the local level by participating schools. About $15 million is spent annually by the Department in purchasing certain foods that are donated directly to participating schools. Commodities acquired from time to time under price support or surplus removal programs are distributed to schools that operate a nonprofit food service, and to other eligible recipients.

Vegetables

Included in the $597 million worth of all foods delivered to the 60,000 public elementary and secondary schools during the period July 1957-June 1958, were nearly $55 million worth of vegetable juices and fresh, frozen, canned, and dried vegetables except potatoes and sweetpotatoes. Thus, vegetable juices and vegetables (except potatoes and sweetpotatoes) accounted for 9.2 cents of the school food dollar, of which canned vegetables made up 6.1 cents. Based on average daily attendance of somewhat over 21,000,000 pupils in schools which had some form of food service, total value of deliveries averaged $2.55 per child. Vegetables and vegetable juices were purchased primarily through commercial channels in nearby markets. However, direct donations of vegetables

and vegetable juices by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Program accounted for about 9 percent of the total value of these items used by schools.

Canned items accounted for 66 percent of the $55 million total. Deliveries of vegetable juices were relatively light--about $400,000, practically all tomato juice. Fresh vegetables made up 26 percent of the value of total deliveries, followed by dried and frozen vegetables.

During the year, $13.7 million worth of potatoes and sweetpotatoes--an average of 64 cents per child attending a school having a lunch service--were purchased by public schools below the college level. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes in all forms accounted for 2.3 cents of the school food dollar of which fresh white potatoes made up 1.4 cents. All potatoes and sweetpotatoes were acquired through commercial channels in nearby markets.

Elementary schools received a larger per capita value of canned, fresh, dried, and frozen vegetables and vegetables juices than high schools. The per capita value of potato chips and sticks was larger in high schools than in elementary schools. All other forms of potatoes and sweetpotatoes were used to a greater extent in the elementary schools. With the exception of frozen items, the per capita value of vegetable, potato, and sweetpotato products delivered to schools in rural areas was higher than in schools in urban areas with populations of 2,500 or over. Frozen vegetables were used in greater quantities in urban than in rural areas.

The popularity of the four leading vegetable items in the school market was reflected in the quantity, both purchased and donated, that moved into the outlet--green beans, 65 million pounds; green peas, 52 million pounds; tomatoes, 57 million pounds; and corn slightly over 38 million pounds. Practically all of the green beans, peas, tomatoes, and corn deliveries to schools were canned. Between 4 and 8 percent of the 1957-58 total canned pack of these four vegetables moved into the schools.

Green beans, green peas, tomatoes, and corn in all forms delivered to public elementary and secondary schools during the period July 1957- June 1958 amounted to $28.7 million, slightly over half of the nearly $55 million value of all deliveries of vegetables. Green bean deliveries totaled $9.5 million, tomatoes $7.0 million, green peas $6.6 million, and corn $5.6 million. These four vegetable items were acquired primarily from local merchants; Government donations accounted for only 14 percent of total value. The donated tomatoes, peas, and beans went only to schools that participated in the National School Lunch Program, as funds used in acquiring these items had been especially appropriated for this purpose.

Other canned vegetables of economic importance, though less in volume, included baked beans, beets, spinach, and carrots. Canned vegetables not individually identified in the survey accounted for almost 31 million pounds.

Significant quantities of fresh vegetables bought by schools included 21.8 million pounds of lettuce valued at $3.4 million; 51.6 million pounds of cabbage, valued at $2.8 million; 17.6 million pounds of carrots, valued at $1.7 million; and 10.4 million pounds of tomatoes valued at $1.5 million. Other fresh vegetables not individually identified in the survey accounted for 30 million pounds and were valued at $3.6 million.

Compared with canned and fresh items, dried vegetable deliveries were of minor importance. Slightly over 28 million pounds of dried vegetables valued at $2.6 million were delivered to school outlets. Donations of dried beans by the Government accounted for more than two-fifths of the total value of all dried vegetable deliveries.

Relatively small quantities of frozen vegetables, including peas, corn, and lima beans, moved into the school market during the year--6.6 million pounds, valued at $1.3 million. All frozen vegetables were purchased locally.

Vegetable Juices

Compared with vegetables, the value of juices delivered was relatively minor--about $400,000. Tomato juice accounted for practically all vegetable juice deliveries. All were purchased through commercial channels in nearby markets.

A small quantity of powdered fruit and vegetable juices, about 400,000 pounds, was purchased by the schools, but the proportion attributable to vegetable items alone was not learned.

Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes

The 60,000 schools purchased $13.7 million worth of potatoes and sweetpotatoes during the survey period. Fresh, frozen, and canned white potato purchases amounted to $9 million, 93 percent in fresh form. Potato chips and sticks, next in importance, were valued at $3.2 million. Sweetpotato acquisitions, primarily canned product, totaled $1.3 million. Dehydrated potatoes accounted for the remainder.

Approximately 205 million pounds of potatoes and sweetpotatoes in all forms, 9.6 pounds per child, moved into the schools. More than 6 million pounds of potato chips and sticks and some 12 million pounds of sweetpotatoes entered the school market in the survey period. Canned and frozen sweetpotatoes made up three-fifths, fresh form the remainder. Purchases of a relatively small quantity of dehydrated potatoes amounted to only about 700,000 pounds. All potatoes and sweetpotatoes used were acquired from local merchants.

The Market Potential

Further expansion of the school food market is likely to occur as school enrollments continue to rise and as new schools are constructed with modern cooking and cafeteria facilities. During the 1958-59 school year, enrollments in schools with and without a lunch service totaled 34.7 million pupils. The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimates that public school enrollments in the United States will reach 41.5 million pupils by 1965. By 1970 such enrollments are expected to climb to 44.5 million pupils, approximately 25 percent more than current enrollments.

Increased pupil participation in schools that have lunch programs will continue to be an influence on the future market for food in schools. From this study, it was found that in schools under the National School Lunch Program the daily average number of lunches sold was equal to 52 percent of total average daily attendance. The remaining 48 percent of the enrollment represents a current latent demand, part of which probably constitutes a potential demand for school lunches and thereby, perhaps increased quantities of farm products.

Still another possibility for increasing the consumption of food is in schools that are now without a food service. Our 1957 study indicated there were more than 26,000 public schools in this category, and an additional 19,352 schools served milk only. 1/ It appears reasonable to expect that some of these schools will have a lunch service in the years ahead and thus will provide an additional means of increasing the use of vegetables, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes in this segment of the away-from-home eating market.

1/ "Participation of Schools and Pupils in School Lunch programs in Elementary and Secondary Schools of the United States," Marketing Research Report No.262, Agr. Mktg. Serv., U. S. Department of Agriculture, August 1958 and "Milk Consumption in the Nation's Schools," Marketing Research Report No.284, Agr. Mktg. Serv., U. S. Department of Agriculture, November 1958.

TRENDS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC PATTERN OF PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING*

During the last two decades the processed vegetable industry has been characterized by a substantial increase in acreage, sharply higher yields, rapid expansion in production, and important shifts in the geographic pattern of production. Without attempting to evaluate the many complex forces contributing to the changes, the following discussion is a resume of important regional and ultra-regional shifts.

Total production of vegetables for processing doubled in the years between 1935-38 and 1955-58. Acreage was up only 20 percent, but yields increased almost 70 percent. Although all regions except the South Atlantic showed some gain in acreage, 90 percent of the total increase resulted from a doubling of acreage in the Western Region. This region also showed the highest average yield per acre, and experienced the sharpest increase in yield.

These changes caused a significant shift in the regional pattern of production. Between 1935-38 and 1955-58 tonnage increased in all regions except the South Atlantic, but the increase in the West was phenomenal. There, output increased more than four-fold and accounted largely for the overall expansion of the industry. The Western Region has consistantly increased in relative importance, from 20 percent of the U. S. total in the earlier period to 46 percent in 1955-58. Despite a big increase in tonnage the North Central Region has declined in relative importance--from 42 to about 32 percent of the total. The North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central regions have also shown large declines in relative importance.

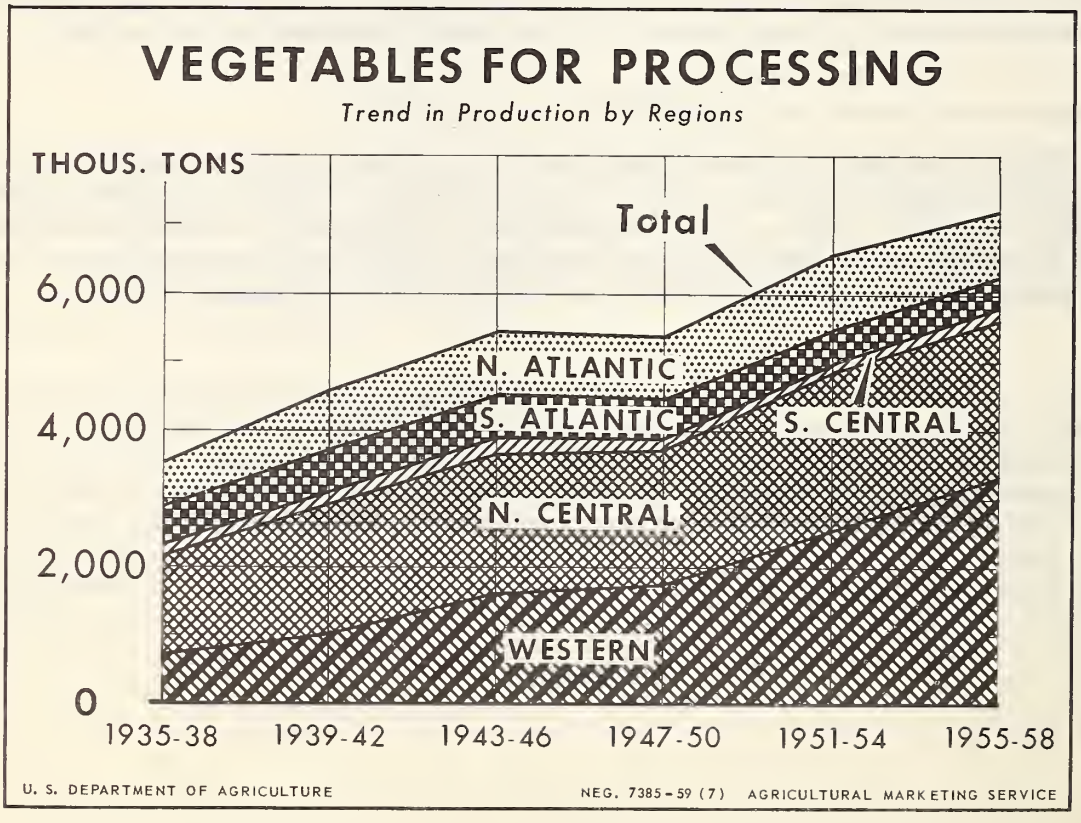


Table 2.-- Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, United States, by regions, 1935-58

Period	Western	North Central	South Central	South Atlantic	North Atlantic	Total
	Acreage, by regions					
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1935-38	230	704	78	218	198	1,428
1939-42	264	706	107	222	233	1,532
1943-46	391	860	149	262	290	1,952
1947-50	378	761	111	199	256	1,705
1951-54	434	788	90	209	268	1,789
1955-58	488	719	92	186	231	1,716
	Yield per acre, by regions					
	Western	North Central	South Central	South Atlantic	North Atlantic	Average
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935-38	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	3.4	2.5
1939-42	3.8	2.6	1.9	2.8	3.7	3.0
1943-46	4.1	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.2	2.8
1947-50	4.6	2.5	1.9	2.8	3.7	3.2
1951-54	5.9	2.9	1.9	2.5	4.0	3.7
1955-58	6.8	3.2	2.3	2.6	4.0	4.2
	Production, by regions					
	Western	North Central	South Central	South Atlantic	North Atlantic	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935-38	708	1,479	139	517	668	3,511
1939-42	1,015	1,857	201	616	859	4,548
1943-46	1,600	2,028	269	621	935	5,453
1947-50	1,751	1,931	206	551	955	5,394
1951-54	2,563	2,255	170	530	1,083	6,601
1955-58	3,306	2,288	215	475	923	7,207
	Production as a percentage of U.S. total					
	Western	North Central	South Central	South Atlantic	North Atlantic	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-38	20.2	42.1	4.0	14.7	19.0	100.0
1939-42	22.3	40.8	4.4	13.6	18.9	100.0
1943-46	29.3	37.2	4.9	11.4	17.2	100.0
1947-50	32.5	35.8	3.8	10.2	17.7	100.0
1951-54	38.8	34.2	2.6	8.0	16.4	100.0
1955-58	45.9	31.7	3.0	6.6	12.8	100.0

*By Will M. Simmons, Analytical Statistician, Division of Agricultural Economics, AMS.

The Western Region experienced a teriffic expansion in production of vegetables for commercial processing, from 708,000 tons in 1935-38 to 3,300,000 tons in 1955-58. Three States in the region--California, Oregon and Washington--in 1955-58, accounted for 88 percent of the acreage and 93 percent of the production. Both acreage and yield increased sharply in each of the three States as well as in other States as a group. California had the highest yield per acre throughout the period, partly as a result of its large acreage of tomatoes, a crop with relatively high yields. California also registered the sharpest increase in yield.

California improved its position as the dominant producing State within the region. The State in 1935-38 accounted for 69 percent of the total tonnage, and sharp increases in average yields, particularly after 1950, boosted California's share to 78 percent of the total. Oregon and Washington each have generally contributed 6 to 8 percent of total production in the region. Both States showed some increase in relative importance in the early part of the period, but in recent years have lost a part of the increase.

In terms of tonnage, production in other States as a group increased by 80 percent during the period. Among States in this group, tonnage was smaller in New Mexico, and in Montana it was down a third; but production increased several-fold in Idaho, more than doubled in Wyoming, and was up sharply in Colorado and Utah. Because of more rapid expansion in California, however, production in these other States as a group declined from 19 to less than 8 percent of the total for the region.

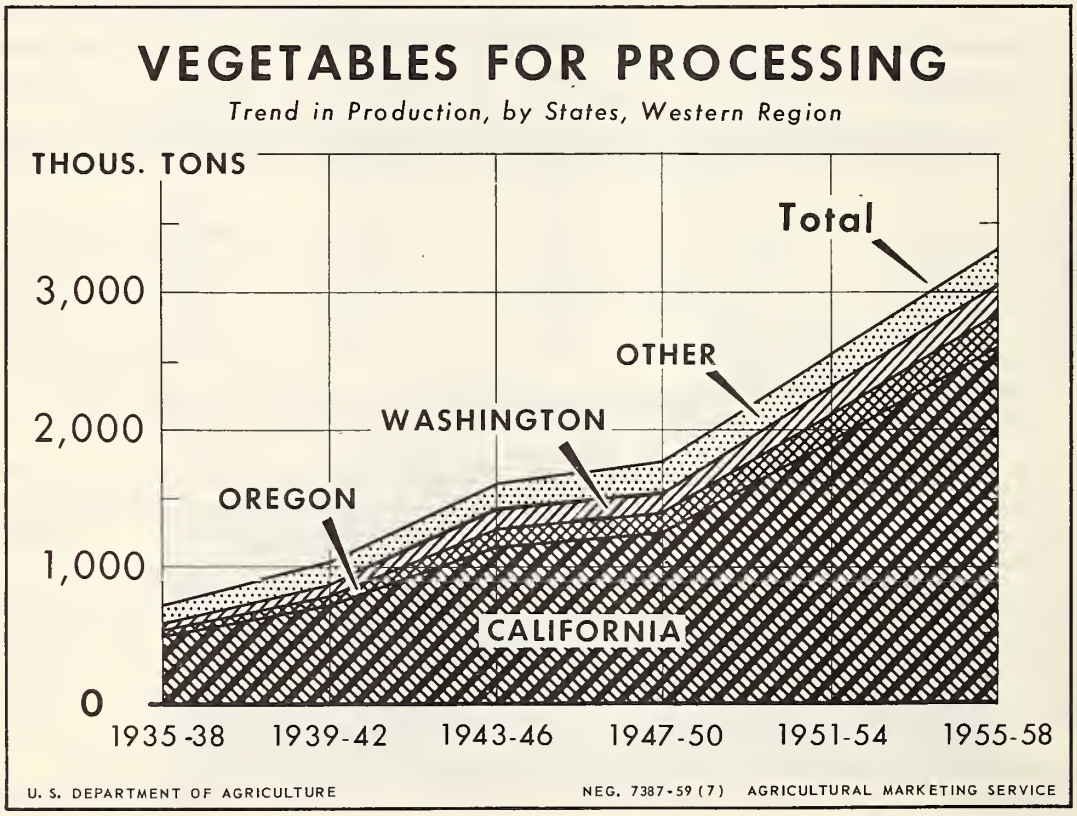


Table 3.--Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, Western Region, 1935-58

Period	California	Oregon	Washington	Other 1/	Total
	Acreage, Western Region				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1935-38	137.1	23.8	26.6	42.0	229.5
1939-42	148.9	31.0	39.6	44.4	263.9
1943-46	196.5	62.9	73.5	57.7	390.6
1947-50	175.8	69.7	73.9	58.7	378.1
1951-54	202.9	79.1	92.4	60.0	434.4
1955-58	238.5	89.0	103.4	57.3	488.2
	Yield per acre, Western Region				
	California	Oregon	Washington	Other 1/	Average
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935-38	3.6	1.8	1.6	3.2	3.1
1939-42	4.8	2.3	1.9	3.6	3.8
1943-46	5.8	2.1	1.8	3.4	4.1
1947-50	7.0	2.3	1.8	3.8	4.6
1951-54	9.4	2.7	2.1	4.2	5.9
1955-58	10.9	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.8
	Production, Western Region				
	California	Oregon	Washington	Other 1/	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935-38	488.5	42.6	42.1	134.7	707.9
1939-42	711.4	72.5	73.3	157.7	1,014.9
1943-46	1,139.1	134.4	131.5	195.6	1,600.6
1947-50	1,237.2	162.0	130.7	221.2	1,751.1
1951-54	1,905.2	209.8	194.7	253.5	2,563.2
1955-58	2,589.6	256.2	214.6	245.9	3,306.3
	Production as a percentage of Western Region				
	California	Oregon	Washington	Other 1/	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-38	69.0	6.0	6.0	19.0	100.0
1939-42	70.1	7.2	7.2	15.5	100.0
1943-46	71.2	8.4	8.2	12.2	100.0
1947-50	20.7	9.2	7.5	12.6	100.0
1951-54	74.3	8.2	7.6	9.9	100.0
1955-58	78.3	7.8	6.5	7.4	100.0

1/ Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Production of vegetables for commercial processing in the North Central Region increased more than 50 percent from 1935-38 to 1955-58. Practically all of the increase was due to higher yield per acre, as total acreage was only slightly larger. Among the more important producing States in the region, acreage was up sharply in Wisconsin and Minnesota, up more moderately in Michigan, and showed no definite trend in Illinois. But in Ohio acreage was cut almost in half and in Indiana and in other States as a group was cut about two-thirds. Among these other States, only South Dakota showed an increase.

These trends in acreage within the region resulted in a significant shift in the regional pattern of production. In terms of tonnage, production was up sharply in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio, but down sharply in Indiana and in other States as a group. Among these other States only South Dakota registered an increase. Wisconsin gained sharply in importance, from 14 percent of the total for the region in 1935-38 to 29 percent in 1955-58. There was also a marked increase in the relative importance of Minnesota and some increase for Michigan and Illinois. Production in Indiana declined sharply in relative importance, from 31 percent of the total in the earlier period to 14 percent in the most recent period. Ohio showed some decline in relative importance, but still accounted for about 11 percent of the total. Production in other States as a group declined from more than 9 to less than 4 percent of the total for the region.

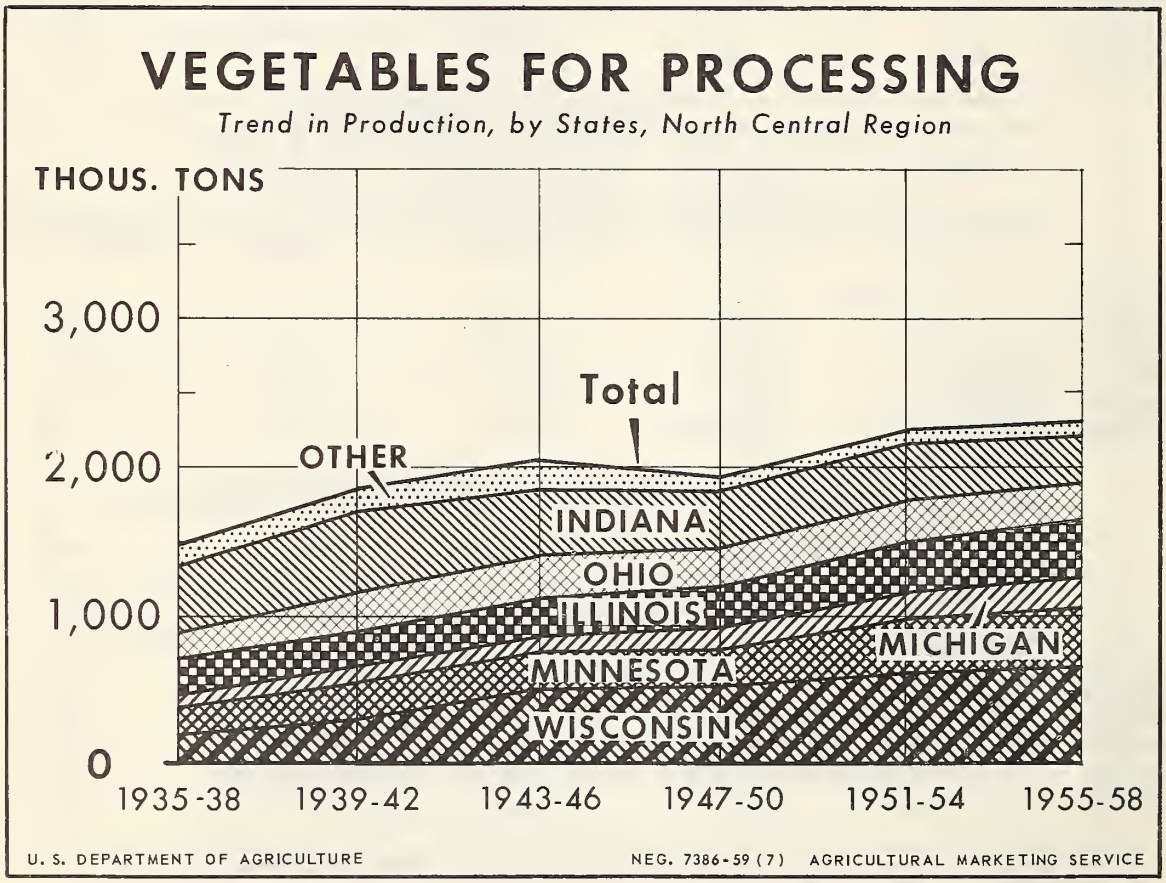


Table 4.--Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, North Central Region, 1935-58

Period	Wisconsin	Minnesota	Michigan	Illinois	Ohio	Indiana	Other 1/	Total
	Acreage, North Central Region							
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1935-38	159.5	90.2	62.1	109.8	57.2	152.4	73.2	704.4
1939-42	186.5	91.6	56.4	92.8	64.0	149.4	65.0	705.7
1943-46	280.5	126.2	65.8	111.0	64.0	136.2	76.6	860.3
1947-50	261.3	124.6	71.2	103.8	50.4	103.7	46.2	761.2
1951-54	288.2	149.6	74.0	116.7	38.6	881.5	38.8	787.4
1955-58	279.3	151.7	67.0	108.2	31.5	55.6	26.1	719.4
	Yield per acre, North Central Region							
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935-38	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.1
1939-42	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.5	4.1	3.6	2.5	2.6
1943-46	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.4	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.4
1947-50	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.6	4.8	3.8	2.2	2.5
1951-54	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	6.5	4.8	2.7	2.9
1955-58	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	7.8	5.7	3.2	3.2
	Production, North Central Region							
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935-38	204.5	173.2	102.9	223.1	180.4	455.7	139.2	1,479.0
1939-42	307.3	236.0	115.4	233.4	262.7	538.4	164.1	1,857.3
1943-46	506.0	238.1	121.0	262.8	258.9	454.5	186.8	2,028.1
1947-50	511.3	266.8	143.4	274.3	240.8	394.3	100.4	1,931.3
1951-54	625.4	346.7	180.3	357.0	252.8	389.1	103.2	2,254.5
1955-58	653.0	403.6	209.0	374.4	246.5	318.6	82.6	2,287.7
	Production as a percentage of North Central Region							
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-38	13.8	11.7	7.0	15.1	12.2	30.8	9.4	100.0
1939-42	16.6	12.7	6.2	12.6	14.1	29.0	8.8	100.0
1943-46	24.9	11.7	6.0	13.0	12.8	22.4	9.2	100.0
1947-50	26.5	13.8	7.4	14.2	12.5	20.4	5.2	100.0
1951-54	27.7	15.4	8.0	15.8	11.2	17.3	4.6	100.0
1955-58	28.6	17.6	9.1	16.4	10.8	13.9	3.6	100.0

1/ Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Production of vegetables for commercial processing in the South Central Region is small relative to production in other sections of the country. However, the output in the region has grown from 139,000 tons in 1935-38 to 215,000 tons in 1955-58. About two-fifths of the increase was due to a larger acreage and three-fifths to higher average yield. Acreage about doubled in Texas, the most important State in the region, and in Oklahoma, but declined in Tennessee, Arkansas, and other States as a group. Among these other States a big increase in Alabama was more than offset by big reductions in Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Changes in acreage together with different rates of increase in yield have resulted in a significant shift in the pattern of production. Tonnage in Texas and Oklahoma was much larger in 1955-58 than in the earlier period, but it was somewhat smaller in Tennessee and Arkansas. As a result, production in Texas gained in relative importance from about a fourth of the total for the region in 1935-38 to almost half the total in recent years. Oklahoma also increased sharply in relative importance, and in the most recent period accounted for 9 percent of the total. Production in Tennessee and Arkansas both declined from more than 20 to less than 15 percent of the total for the region. Other States as a group showed about the same decline in importance.

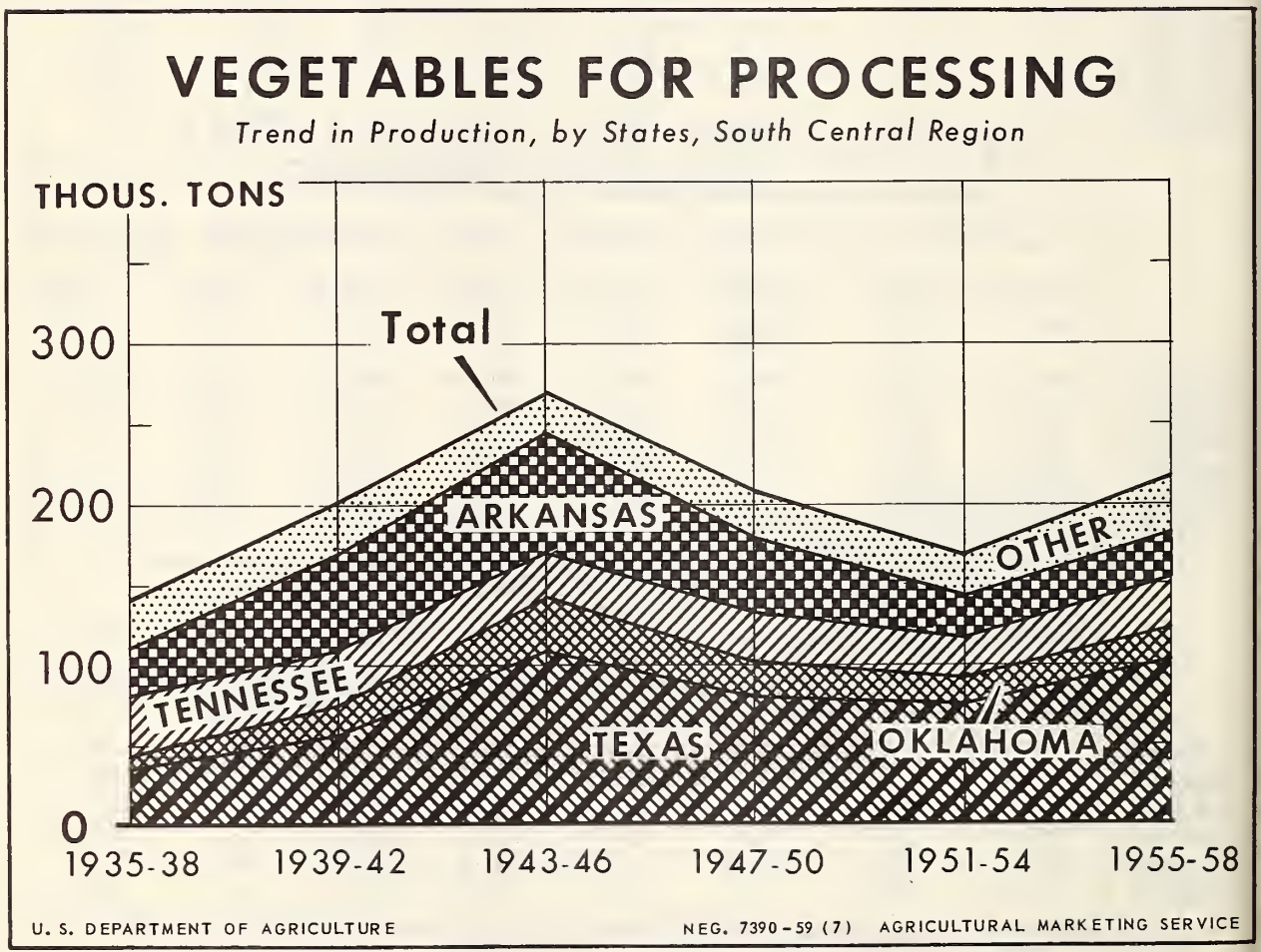


Table 5.--Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, South Central Region, 1935-58

Period	Texas	Oklahoma	Tennessee	Arkansas	Other 1/	Total
	Acreage, South Central Region					
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1935-38	20.8	4.5	16.7	17.4	18.5	77.9
1939-42	28.9	11.4	16.4	31.2	19.5	107.4
1943-46	47.2	23.7	16.4	44.2	17.3	148.8
1947-50	39.2	14.9	12.8	29.0	15.5	111.4
1951-54	37.4	10.1	13.1	16.1	13.2	89.9
1955-58	40.2	9.6	14.1	14.2	14.4	92.5
	Yield per acre, South Central Region					
	Texas	Oklahoma	Tennessee	Arkansas	Other 1/	Average
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935-38	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.8
1939-42	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9
1943-46	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
1947-50	2.0	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.9
1951-54	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9
1955-58	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3
	Production, South Central Region					
	Texas	Oklahoma	Tennessee	Arkansas	Other 1/	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935-38	35.9	7.5	36.1	30.5	29.2	139.2
1939-42	55.2	19.1	33.1	61.3	32.4	201.1
1943-46	108.2	33.4	27.5	74.0	26.0	269.1
1947-50	80.3	21.4	30.4	46.5	27.8	206.4
1951-54	76.1	16.2	24.4	27.0	26.2	169.9
1955-58	103.6	20.1	30.1	28.6	32.5	214.9
	Production as a percentage of South Central Region					
	Texas	Oklahoma	Tennessee	Arkansas	Other 1/	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-38	25.8	5.4	25.9	21.9	21.0	100.0
1939-42	27.4	9.5	16.5	30.5	16.1	100.0
1943-46	40.2	12.4	10.2	27.5	9.7	100.0
1947-50	38.9	10.4	14.7	22.5	13.5	100.0
1951-54	44.8	9.5	14.4	15.9	15.4	100.0
1955-58	48.2	9.4	14.0	13.3	15.1	100.0

1/ Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Production of vegetables for commercial processing in the North Atlantic Region was 38 percent larger in 1955-58 than in 1935-38. All of the expansion occurred in the 1940's and earlier 1950's, with some contraction since the mid-1950's. The larger 1955-58 production compared with earlier years was due about equally to higher yield per acre and a larger total acreage. In New York State acreage was about the same as in the earlier period, but acreages were up sharply in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Acreage was down substantially in other States as a group, with only Massachusetts showing any increase.

Actual quantity of processing vegetables was much larger in 1955-58 than in 1935-38 in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Production decreased in other States as a group, as declines in Connecticut, Maine and Vermont more than offset a sizeable increase in Massachusetts and a small increase in New Hampshire. During the 20 year period, production in New York declined in relative importance from 46 to 41 percent of the total for the region. Pennsylvania registered a sharp gain, and in the most recent period made up 25 percent of the total. New Jersey showed a slight increase in relative importance, accounting for more than a fourth of the total. Other States as a group declined in relative importance from 11 to less than 5 percent of the total for the region.

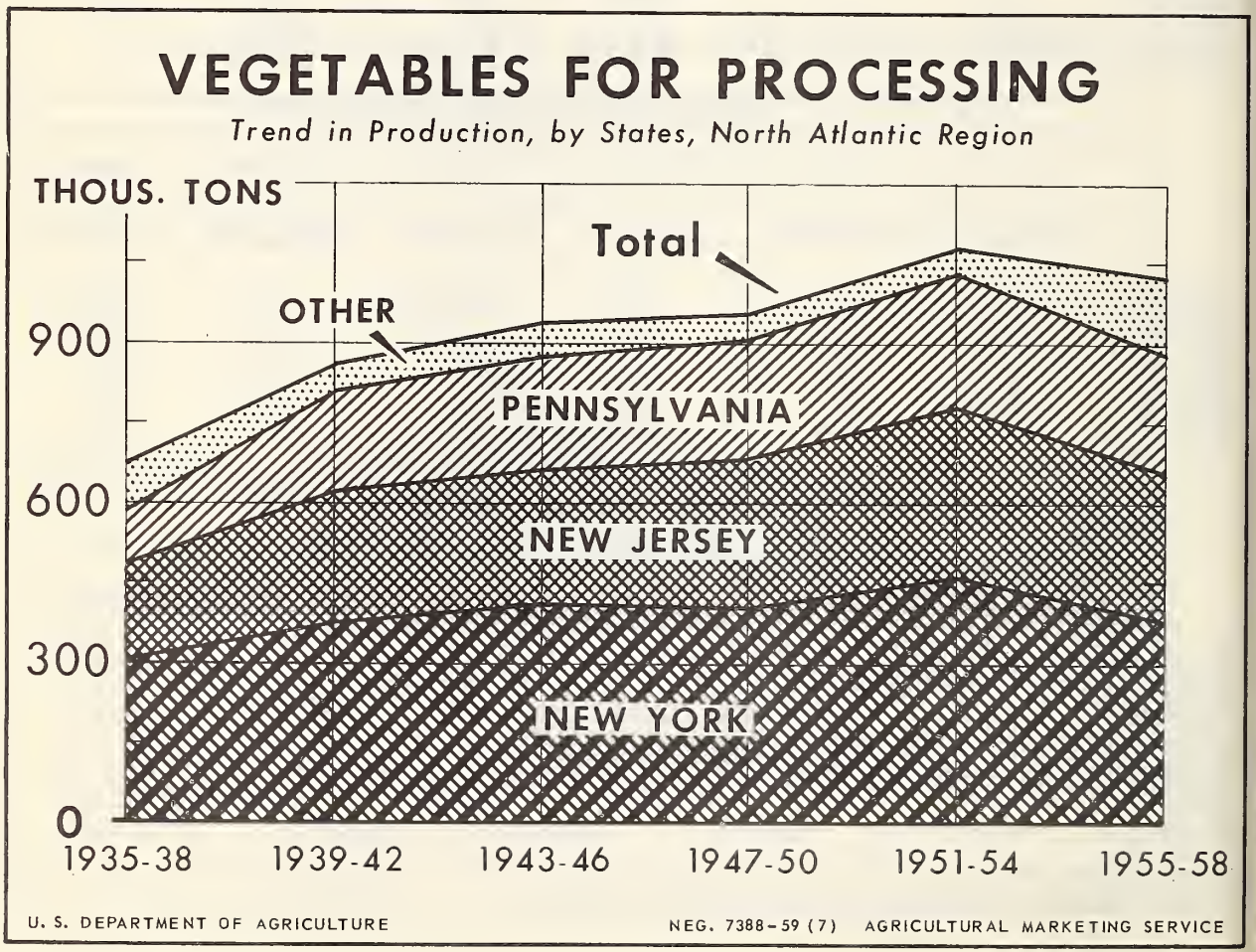


Table 6.--Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, North Atlantic Region, 1935-58

Period	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Other 1/	Total
	Acreage, North Atlantic Region				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1935-38	95.5	47.8	32.0	23.0	198.3
1939-42	102.8	61.4	49.9	18.4	232.5
1943-46	119.5	73.6	72.9	24.1	290.1
1947-50	111.2	66.2	55.7	22.4	255.5
1951-54	111.5	74.4	60.2	21.6	267.7
1955-58	94.7	68.0	52.6	15.3	230.6
	Yield per acre, North Atlantic Region				
	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Other 1/	Average
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935-38	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.4
1939-42	3.7	4.0	3.7	2.8	3.7
1943-46	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.5	3.2
1947-50	3.6	4.2	4.0	2.2	3.7
1951-54	4.1	4.3	4.2	2.3	4.0
1955-58	4.0	4.0	4.4	2.7	4.0
	Production, North Atlantic Region				
	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Other 1/	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935-38	305.1	182.0	105.2	75.1	667.4
1939-42	375.3	248.5	183.3	51.7	858.8
1943-46	407.0	254.7	212.8	60.1	934.6
1947-50	403.2	277.5	225.0	49.3	955.0
1951-54	462.5	317.7	253.6	49.2	1,083.0
1955-58	380.5	271.6	229.1	42.0	923.2
	Production as a percentage of North Atlantic Region				
	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Other 1/	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-38	45.7	27.3	15.8	11.2	100.0
1939-42	43.7	28.9	21.4	6.0	100.0
1943-46	43.5	27.3	22.8	6.4	100.0
1947-50	42.2	29.0	23.6	5.2	100.0
1951-54	42.7	29.3	23.4	4.6	100.0
1955-58	41.2	29.4	24.8	4.6	100.0

1/ Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Production of vegetables for commercial processing in the South Atlantic Region tended to increase into the early 1940's. Since that time production has trended downward, and in 1955-58 it was 8 percent below that of 1935-38. Average yield per acre was only moderately higher than in the earlier period, and acreage was down 15 percent. Sharp reductions in acreages in the important State of Maryland and in Virginia more than offset increases in Delaware, Florida and other States as a group. Among these other States big increases in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina more than offset a decrease in West Virginia.

Maryland, biggest producing State in the region, has lost much ground both in terms of tonnage produced, and in relative importance. Production in Maryland has declined more than a third, and in 1955-58 made up a little more than 40 percent of the total for the region; this compared with more than 60 percent in the earlier period. Virginia too has declined in importance. But production has increased rather sharply in Delaware, Florida and other States as a group. Among these other States, production in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina showed big increases, while West Virginia showed a big decline. Production in Delaware showed some gain in relative importance in the region and in the most recent period accounted for 16 percent of the total. Florida, and other States as a group have gained rapidly. During 1955-58 Florida produced about 14 percent of the total for the region, and other States 13 percent.

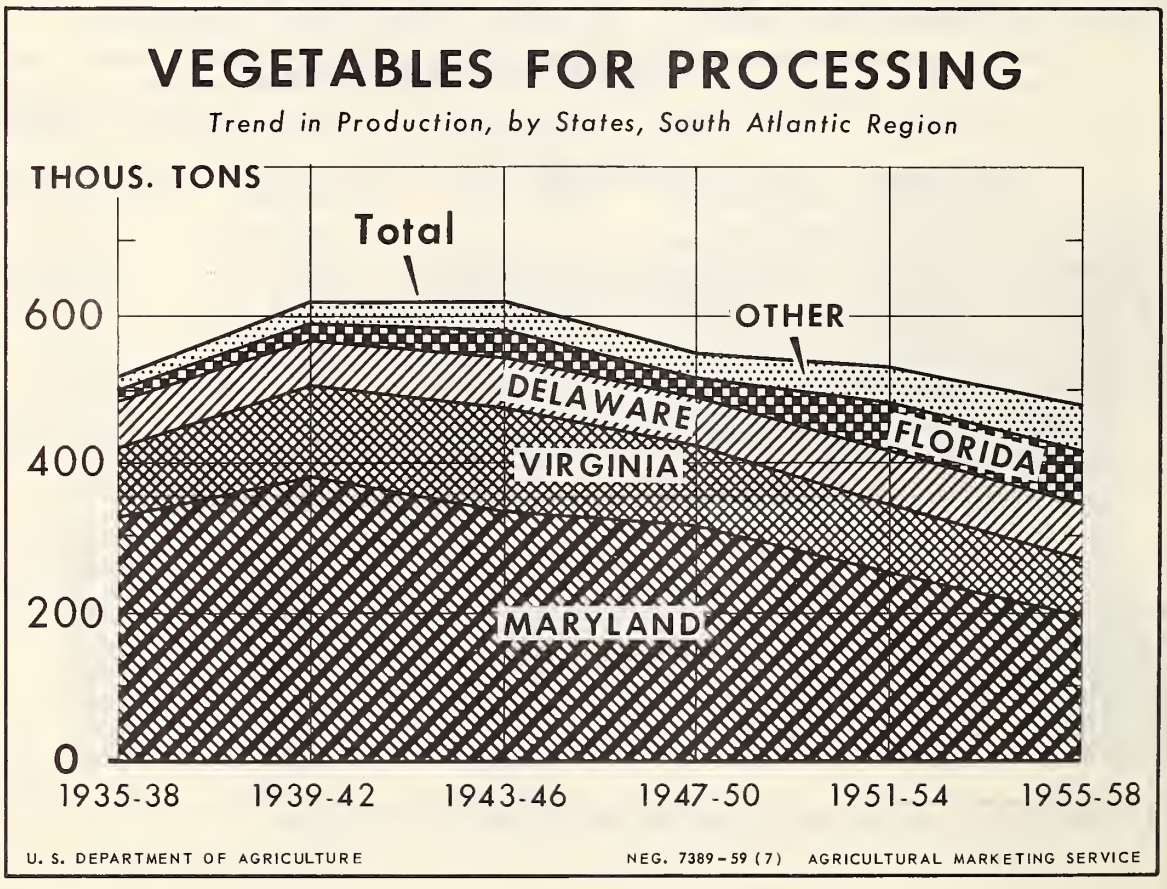


Table 7.--Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, South Atlantic Region, 1935-58

Period	Maryland	Virginia	Delaware	Florida	Other 1/	Total
	Acreage, South Atlantic Region					
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1935-38	130.4	41.2	30.1	4.7	11.5	217.9
1939-42	122.6	43.5	31.0	8.9	16.4	222.4
1943-46	130.1	50.1	35.3	18.4	28.1	262.0
1947-50	98.0	34.9	33.8	11.3	21.3	199.3
1951-54	84.3	34.3	38.6	21.8	30.4	209.4
1955-58	67.8	26.3	40.6	19.9	31.0	185.6
	Yield per acre, South Atlantic Region					
	Maryland	Virginia	Delaware	Florida	Other 1/	Average
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1935-38	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.4
1939-42	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.8
1943-46	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.4
1947-50	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.8
1951-54	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.9	1.7	2.5
1955-58	2.9	2.8	1.9	3.4	2.0	2.6
	Production, South Atlantic Region					
	Maryland	Virginia	Delaware	Florida	Other 1/	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935-38	327.3	92.6	61.3	13.5	22.5	517.2
1939-42	382.7	118.2	65.2	20.4	28.9	615.4
1943-46	337.5	132.6	75.4	32.5	42.8	620.8
1947-50	317.9	104.0	65.3	25.0	38.3	550.5
1951-54	255.7	88.1	71.9	62.5	52.1	530.3
1955-58	197.3	72.7	76.1	67.4	61.4	474.9
	Production as a percentage of South Atlantic Region					
	Maryland	Virginia	Delaware	Florida	Other 1/	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-38	63.3	17.9	11.9	2.6	4.3	100.0
1939-42	62.2	19.2	10.6	3.3	4.7	100.0
1943-46	54.4	21.4	12.1	5.2	6.9	100.0
1947-50	57.7	18.9	11.9	4.5	7.0	100.0
1951-54	48.2	16.6	13.6	11.8	9.8	100.0
1955-58	41.6	15.3	16.0	14.2	12.9	100.0

1/ Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
1	Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1949-57, annual 1958, and indicated 1959	2
2	Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, United States, by regions, 1935-58	23
3	Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, Western region, 1935-58	25
4	Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, North Central region, 1935-58	27
5	Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, South Central region, 1935-58	29
6	Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, North Atlantic region, 1935-58	31
7	Vegetables for processing: Trend in acreage, yield and production, selected States, South Atlantic region, 1935-58	33
8	Truck Crops, Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 38 markets, indicated periods 1958 and 1959	36
9	Vegetables, Fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1958 and 1959	37
10	Vegetables, Commercial for Fresh Market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States, by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date	38
11	Truck Crops for Processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	38
12	Canned Vegetables: Commercial packs 1957 and 1958 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1958 and 1959, by commodities, United States	39
13	Vegetables, Frozen: United States commercial packs 1957 and 1958, and cold storage holdings, July 1, 1959, with comparisons	40

LIST OF TABLES - continued

Table	Title	Page
14	Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	41
15	Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	41
16	Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods 1958 and 1959	42
17	Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price per bushel (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1958 and 1959	42
18	Beans, Dry Edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	43
19	Peas, Dry Field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959	43

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR,

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

THE NEXT ISSUE IS SCHEDULED FOR RESEASE ON

OCTOBER 30, 1959

Table 8.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 38 markets, indicated periods 1958 and 1959

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	1958				1959															
	June 6-28				April 3-24				May 1-29				June 5-26				July 3-17			
	Rail and boat	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail and boat	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail and boat	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail and boat	Truck	Imports	Total	Rail and boat	Truck	Imports	Total
Asparagus	2	657	---	659	608	571	---	1,179	99	1,261	---	1,360	4	552	---	556	---	31	---	31
Beans, lima, snap and fava	65	1,849	---	1,914	77	489	50	616	195	1,524	31	1,750	39	1,884	---	1,923	---	1,042	---	1,042
Beets	10	195	---	205	14	51	---	65	9	121	---	130	3	212	---	215	1	161	---	162
Broccoli	19	66	---	85	259	94	---	353	153	93	---	246	22	83	---	105	7	56	---	63
Cabbage	212	2,894	24	3,130	888	2,315	14	3,217	580	3,300	2	3,882	105	2,637	41	2,783	4	1,740	28	1,772
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	3,957	2,610	198	6,765	---	1	773	774	86	514	1,404	2,004	4,657	3,080	136	7,873	3,469	2,100	---	5,569
Carrots	825	893	---	1,718	716	1,120	---	1,836	1,034	1,285	---	2,319	705	819	1	1,525	523	546	---	1,069
Cauliflower	18	429	6	453	253	406	---	659	84	518	---	602	57	452	5	514	35	294	---	329
Celery	1,564	1,630	---	3,194	1,287	1,712	---	2,999	1,619	2,328	---	3,947	1,330	1,306	---	2,636	922	897	---	1,819
Corn	1,228	2,254	---	3,482	462	970	31	1,463	1,185	2,229	13	3,427	1,408	2,494	---	3,902	465	3,378	---	3,843
Cucumbers	200	1,914	---	2,114	148	840	22	1,010	122	1,325	11	1,458	84	2,039	---	2,123	16	1,351	17	1,384
Escarole and endive	34	134	---	168	49	131	---	180	65	126	---	191	21	160	---	181	2	127	---	129
Lettuce and romaine	3,155	4,132	17	7,304	3,655	2,729	---	6,384	4,833	3,840	6	8,679	3,036	3,818	23	6,877	2,263	2,634	5	4,902
Onions	1,622	1,291	66	2,979	333	1,616	1,167	3,116	2,383	2,023	98	4,504	1,612	1,141	102	2,855	882	1,104	15	2,001
Peas, green	90	77	---	167	99	74	---	173	154	110	---	264	104	91	---	195	36	56	---	92
Peppers	429	826	7	1,262	114	415	263	792	109	776	98	983	321	730	8	1,059	70	886	1	957
Spinach	2	352	---	354	111	302	---	413	13	493	---	506	3	294	---	297	3	160	---	163
Tomatoes	2,118	4,351	5	6,474	358	1,625	1,928	3,911	1,628	5,120	604	7,352	1,765	4,891	10	6,666	658	4,519	11	5,188
Turnips and rutabagas	---	122	2	124	1	306	129	436	2	247	74	323	2	138	25	165	3	88	1	92
Watermelons	2,885	7,460	118	10,463	3	61	411	475	597	2,350	776	3,723	1,394	7,230	27	8,651	1,767	10,719	1	12,487
Other vegetables (including mixed)	341	94	---	435	1,339	154	3	1,496	1,186	200	1	1,387	349	102	---	451	224	49	---	273
Total above	18,776	34,230	443	53,449	10,774	15,982	4,791	31,547	16,136	29,783	3,118	49,037	17,021	34,153	378	51,552	11,350	31,938	79	43,367
Potatoes	9,348	7,605	68	17,021	7,997	6,123	13	14,133	10,865	8,174	40	19,079	8,224	6,884	38	15,146	4,947	5,714	6	10,667
Sweetpotatoes	---	330	---	330	4	1,081	---	1,085	3	1,026	---	1,029	---	479	---	479	---	253	---	253
Grand total	28,124	42,165	511	70,800	18,775	23,186	4,804	46,765	27,004	38,983	3,158	69,145	25,245	41,516	416	67,177	16,297	37,905	85	54,287

1/ Except watermelons.

Markets: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Market News: Weekly reports, USDA, AMS.

Table 9.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1958 and 1959

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1958			1959		
			May 13	June 17	July 15	May 12	June 16	July 14
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Asparagus	New Jersey	Large, 12 bchs. crt.	3.52	4.85	---	3.75	4.25	---
Beans, snap, green								
Valentine	New Jersey	Bu. hamper	---	2.63	2.00	---	2.00	2.25
Broccoli, bunched	Penn.	12's 4/5 bu. crt.	---	3.00	2.75	---	3.00	2.75
Cabbage								
Domestic, round type	Long Island	1-3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	---	---	---	1.88
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	1-3/5 bu. bx.	---	1.25	.63	---	1.00	1.75
Cantaloups	California	36's jumbo crt.	---	---	7.00	---	6.00	7.25
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	4.55	4.75	5.37	4.25	4.63	4.38
Cauliflower, catskill type	New York	12's crt.	---	---	2.75	---	---	2.62
Celery								
Pascal	New York	2-1/2-3 doz.	---	---	3.50	---	---	1.88
Pascal	California	2-1/2 doz.	1/11.00	6.25	5.90	4.15	5.40	3.65
Cucumbers	Maryland	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.75	---	---	2.75
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	4.37	4.75	4.00	3.40	4.00	4.75
Escarole	New Jersey	1-1/9 bu. crt.	---	1.13	1.25	---	1.13	1.38
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. crt.	---	---	3.75	---	---	4.50
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. cart.	5.00	1/3.50	3.00	2.65	2.50	4.00
Onions								
Yellow, flat type, med.	New Jersey	50 lb. sack	---	---	1.88	---	---	1.63
Yellow, Grano, large	Texas	50 lb. sack	2.90	2.63	---	4.50	2.13	2.20
Peppers, green, med.-lge.	N. Carolina	Bu. bskt.	---	---	1.63	---	---	1.85
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	Bu. bskt.	.88	.88	1.13	.88	.95	---
Tomatoes	Virginia	6X6 60-lb. crt.	---	---	6.20	---	---	3.50
Chicago:								
Asparagus, bunched, fancy	Illinois	12 1-lb. bchs.	1/2.35	1/3.00	---	2.62	1.35	---
Beans, snap, green, various varieties	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.25	---	---	3.75
Broccoli	California	14's 1/2 crt.	3.75	1/3.50	---	3.35	---	3.00
Cabbage, Domestic, round type	Illinois	1-3/5 bu. crt.	---	---	.75	---	---	1.25
Cantaloups	California	36-45's jumbo crt.	---	7.85	6.25	---	5.75	7.65
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1 lb. film bag crt.	3.85	4.25	5.00	3.85	4.35	3.85
Cauliflower	California	WGA crt. 18's	6.00	---	---	5.25	---	2/3.75
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz.	10.00	5.75	5.25	4.00	4.85	3.15
Pascal	Michigan	2½-4 doz.	---	---	3.35	---	---	2.25
Cucumbers	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.50	---	---	5.00
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	4.50	1/3.25	2.25	3.50	3.50	---
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. flat crt.	---	---	3.50	---	---	4.00
Lettuce, Iceberg, dry pack	California	2 doz. heads, cart.	3.50	2.75	2.25	2.40	2.35	3.85
Onions								
Yellow, Grano, large	Texas	50 lb. sack	2.25	2.40	---	3.75	2.00	1.50
Yellow, medium	California	50 lb. sack	---	---	2.15	---	2.00	2.25
Peppers, green	N. Carolina	Bu. bskt.	---	---	2.15	---	---	2.85
Spinach, flat type	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	2.00	1.00	1.15	1.85	1.25	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 layer	California	6x6 20 lb. flat	---	---	3.15	---	---	4.00
Watermelons	Texas	28-32 lb. av.	---	3.35	2.15	---	---	3.00

1/ Very few. 2/ Film wrapped 12's

Weekly Summary of Terminal Market Prices, USDA, AMS, Market News Reports.

Table 10.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States, by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date

(1910-1914 = 100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952 1/	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	227	272	285	276
1953 1/	267	273	254	252	251	285	246	209	191	206	226	241	242
1954 1/	254	239	236	265	255	204	222	192	176	202	240	223	226
1955 1/	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956 1/	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957 1/	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958 1/	310	356	401	342	280	218	197	173	183	214	256	236	264
1959 2/	302	304	298	294	285	227							

1/ Revised. In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added; broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.
2/ Preliminary.
Agriculture Prices, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 11.--Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959

Crop	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	1959 as percentage of 1958	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beans, green, lima 1/	106,600	89,150	87,640	98	93,300	88,800	---
Beans, snap	138,100	159,700	167,100	105	290,700	360,700	386,100
Beets for canning	18,800	16,660	15,110	91	153,300	152,100	---
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract only	9,300	7,760	8,110	105	106,800	125,300	---
Corn, sweet 2/	468,600	403,040	451,020	112	1,376,400	1,324,600	---
Cucumbers for pickles	142,400	126,180	111,590	88	293,500	356,800	---
Peas, green 1/	455,900	396,250	359,430	91	449,800	485,500	450,300
Spinach:							
Winter and spring 3/	29,900	26,880	29,950	111	99,100	92,300	134,100
Tomatoes	347,500	360,700	292,000	81	3,298,300	4,287,300	---
Total acreage to date	1,717,100	1,586,320	1,521,950	96	6,161,200	7,273,400	---

1/ Production reported on shelled basis.
2/ In husk.
3/ 1949-57 average.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.

Vegetables-Processing-USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1957 and 1958 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1958 and 1959, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
			Canners 1/			Wholesale distributors 1/		
	1957	1958	Date	1958	1959	Date	1958	1959
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	26,174	26,432	June 1	5,602	6,198	June 1	2,613	2,660
Corn, sweet	31,533	27,075	June 1	8,412	5,118	June 1	3,074	3,128
Peas, green	33,857	29,549	June 1	7,661	8,840	June 1	3,269	3,183
Tomatoes	21,686	30,465	Apr. 1	4,995	10,673	Apr. 1	3,492	3,221
Tomato juice 2/	32,590	37,467	Apr. 1	17,032	19,606	Apr. 1	2,791	2,961
Total	145,840	150,988		43,702	50,435		15,239	15,153
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	5,887	6,183	Mar. 1	1,445	1,329	Apr. 1	614	556
Beans, lima	2,518	2,464	May 1	1,137	916	Jan. 1	495	473
Beets	8,335	8,030	May 1	4,166	3,958	Jan. 1	993	954
Blackeye peas	1,418	1,951						
Carrots	2,517	3,186	May 1	1,641	1,607	Jan. 1	421	434
Okra	560	852						
Pickles	3/25,146	3/24,262						
Pimientos	357	493						
Pumpkin and squash	3,327	3,535	Apr. 1	1,203	960	Jan. 1	552	550
Sauerkraut	3/9,202	3/11,119	June 1	4/3,476	4/3,763	June 1	671	688
Potatoes	3,243	3,383						
Sweetpotatoes	5,345	7,017						
Spinach	6,346	5,240	Mar. 1	1,806	1,104	Apr. 1	604	583
Other greens	2,103	2,318						
Tomato products:								
Catsup and chili sauce	18,180	21,075	Apr. 1	9,697	11,421	Apr. 1	1,826	1,783
Paste	5/8,741	5/11,477	Apr. 1	6/3,190	6/4,231	Jan. 1	642	745
Pulp and puree	4,527	4,320	Apr. 1	6/1,789	6/1,833	Jan. 1	650	619
Sauce	7,969	12,158	Apr. 1	6/3,690	6/5,595	Jan. 1	748	625
Vegetables, mixed	3,454	3,463						
Total, comparable minor items	119,175	132,526		33,240	36,717		8,216	8,010
Grand total, comparable items	265,015	283,514		76,942	87,152		23,455	23,163

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans.
2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.
3/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68 and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).
4/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel.
5/ Estimated, basis California pack.
6/ California only.

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted.
Wholesale distributors' stocks from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1957 and 1958, and cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1959, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1957	1958	July 1 average 1954-58	July 1 1958	July 1, 1959 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	31,201	24,365	29,382	30,437	31,832
Beans, green and wax	134,361	156,006	28,464	24,592	30,935
Beans, lima	131,379	125,910	44,890	48,495	41,393
Broccoli	80,452	109,679	32,090	28,159	41,857
Brussels sprouts	33,354	30,424	14,262	12,814	11,565
Carrots	34,237	53,713	2/	2/	13,958
Cauliflower	22,690	33,251	12,463	9,284	10,965
Corn, cut	112,917	111,039	3/30,422	27,087	3/21,182
Corn-on-cob	13,699	10,370	4/	4/	4/
Mixed vegetables	41,547	37,297	2/	16,901	13,535
Peas	295,823	251,934	129,963	170,954	140,233
Peas and carrots	21,017	21,467	2/	9,009	10,792
Pumpkin and squash	13,151	18,007	2/	2/	2/
Rhubarb	4,704	4,448	2/	2/	2/
Spinach	102,130	97,472	55,537	46,975	74,257
Succotash	10,037	8,937	2/	2/	2/
Kale	4,106	3,579	2/	2/	2/
Okra	17,071	15,767	2/	2/	2/
Peas, blackeye	11,624	13,012	2/	2/	2/
Potato products	219,860	269,462	2/	66,279	86,839
Turnip greens	10,873	11,041	2/	2/	2/
Miscellaneous vegetables	20,332	26,064	132,797	59,092	59,045
Total	1,366,565	1,433,244	510,270	550,078	588,388

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.
3/ Sweet corn.
4/ Corn-on-cob included with sweet corn.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Table 14.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959

Seasonal group	Acreage Harvested Average 1949-57	Acreage Harvested 1958 1/	Acreage For harvest 1959	Yield per acre Average 1949-57	Yield per acre 1958 1/	Yield per acre Indicated 1959	Production Average 1949-57	Production 1958 1/	Production Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	147.3	4,103	4,971	3,874
Spring									
Early	24.8	31.2	25.8	134.8	150.7	128.3	3,355	2/4,703	3,311
Late	185.4	166.2	137.9	133.6	145.3	163.5	24,540	24,152	22,553
Summer									
Early	128.6	117.3	110.7	95.7	125.0	123.0	12,217	2/14,659	13,614
Late	210.7	183.8	180.9	158.5	186.7	193.6	33,052	2/34,308	33,206
Total to date	575.8	533.0	481.6	134.2	155.3	159.0	77,267	82,793	76,558
Fall									
8 Eastern	299.9	288.5	270.5	206.8	228.0	---	61,884	65,788	---
9 Central	327.9	308.3	309.9	117.6	142.0	---	38,408	43,785	---
9 Western	277.4	337.2	334.7	188.0	217.6	---	52,269	73,363	---
Total	905.2	934.0	915.1	168.9	195.9	---	152,261	182,936	---
United States	1,481.1	1,467.0	1,396.7	155.8	181.1	---	229,829	265,729	---

1/ Revised.
2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Early Spring 395, Early Summer 136, Late Summer 403.
Crop Production, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 15.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959

Group and State	Acreage Harvested Average 1949-57	Acreage Harvested 1958	Acreage For harvest 1959	Yield per acre Average 1949-57	Yield per acre 1958	Yield per acre Indicated 1959	Production Average 1949-57	Production 1958	Production Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central Atlantic 1/	38.1	39.9	42.8	85	96	91	3,224	3,812	3,886
Lower Atlantic 2/	102.5	56.6	54.5	52	64	61	5,365	3,614	3,336
South Central 3/	194.8	154.3	160.1	50	57	57	9,778	8,750	9,115
North Central 4/	3.5	3.2	3.3	55	74	75	192	238	247
California	11.7	12.0	13.0	70	85	78	817	1,020	1,014
Total	352.9	266.0	273.7	55.5	65.5	64.3	19,516	17,434	17,598

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.
2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
4/ Missouri and Kansas.
Crop Production, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 16.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods 1958 and 1959

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1958			1959		
			May 17	June 14	July 12	May 16	June 13	July 11
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points								
Kern District-								
Bakersfield, Long White, washed	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	2.88	1.76	2.18	2.75	4.25	3.00
Phoenix -Round Reds	Arizona	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	3.02	2.00	---	3.00	4.85	---
Washington- Cobbler, washed	North Carolina	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	---	---	1.70	---	---	3.36
Onley -Eastern Shore points Cobbler, unwashed	Virginia	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1	---	---	1.78	---	---	3.15
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1958			1959		
			May 13	June 17	July 15	May 12	June 16	July 14
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal markets								
New York								
Long White, washed	California	50-lb. sack	3.50	2.43	2.70	2.70	3.60	2.91
Cobblers, unwashed	Virginia	50-lb. sack	---	---	1.14	---	---	1.90
Chicago		100-lb. sack						
Round Reds	California	U. S. No. 1 Size A	---	3.45	---	---	6.60	4.30
Long Whites	California	100-lb. sack U. S. No. 1 Size A	5.15	3.60	4.10	4.75	6.25	4.60

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range daily prices and are compiled from Market News Reports of AMS. Market prices are submitted Tuesday of each week by Market News representatives.

Table 17.--Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price per bushel (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1958 and 1959

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1958			1959		
			May 13	June 17	July 15	May 12	June 16	July 14
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Puerto Rican	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	5.65	5.40	5.63	4.25	3.85	3.70
Chicago								
Puerto Rican, cured	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	5.50	5.50	5.85	3.50	3.15	2.50

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 18.--Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

States and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest						
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Maine, New York, Michigan	586	653	641	952	1,001	1,024	5,570	6,537	6,561
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington	301	371	361	1,597	1,708	1,719	4,796	6,335	6,205
Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah	319	278	255	708	726	684	2,170	2,018	1,743
California									
Large lima	72	66	60	1,640	1,656	1,700	1,171	1,093	1,020
Baby lima	46	22	22	1,624	1,618	1,800	724	356	396
Other	197	210	193	1,201	1,258	1,300	2,375	2,642	2,509
Total California	315	298	275	1,358	1,373	1,427	4,270	4,091	3,925
United States	1,521	1,600	1,532	1,113	1,186	1,203	16,804	18,981	18,434

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

Crop Production, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

Table 19.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1948-57, annual 1958 and indicated 1959 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest						
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	4	3	4	1,001	1,100	1,300	41	33	52
North Dakota	4	2	4	934	1,300	1,200	34	26	48
Montana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	93	77	119	1,197	1,450	1,450	1,119	1,116	1,726
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	10	12	10	878	1,000	900	90	120	90
Washington	140	101	140	1,148	1,060	1,400	1,588	1,071	1,960
Oregon	11	7	10	934	1,400	1,400	103	98	140
California	8	1	2	1,163	1,100	1,450	93	11	29
United States	281	203	289	1,145	1,219	1,400	3,193	2,475	4,045

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

Crop Production, USDA, AMS, issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C .

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.